

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV

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## FROM THE CAPITAL

### SOUTHERN PATRIOTS LOOKING FOR ENCOURAGEMENT.

The Hungry Cries from the Provinces—The Negro Politician in Revolt—Uncertain Reliance on Georgia—Governor Bullock's Interests in Tariff Legislation—Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—[Special Correspondence.]—Two classes of patriots are in Washington trying to "save Georgia." The new party wants to begin operations early, but before it can commence it is necessary to get the administration in shape to use its influence effectively.

This is not a modest administration. It is willing to use its strong arm to help its friends anywhere. It has already degraded its dignity by descending to participate in the squalid of a state campaign. Having lost its virtue the sit will be easily repeated. Mr. Arthur is a born politician. He extinguished himself in this line in New York long ago. When he was about to assume the presidential robes in the shadow of an awful calamity he left Washington to assist in manipulating a New York legislature. He would not let the house choose his favorite for speaker. Now his admirable political skill is asked for the benefit of "Bourbon-ridden" Georgia.

Both factions of the republican party are represented here. Each insists that it has the only plan of political salvation for the state. General Longstreet's dreams of cabinet honors must have dissolved in thin air by this time, but it seems that he is to be the field marshal of the new coalition. He is urging its interest with Messrs. Atkins, Arnold, of Albany; Johnson, of Columbus, and Johnson, of Savannah, to emphasize the wisdom of his suggestions.

The general policy of this faction, if rumors among the uninformed do not do them wrong, is that the administration should turn loose its resources among independent or wavering democrats. There are many good men in Georgia ready to join the coalition if they are only "encouraged" a little. It is true the plan is to elect two or three independent democrats to congress, one of the same class to the senate and one to the governor's chair. But the true republican ought to feel sufficiently recompensed by the joy he would feel at the overthrow of the dragon of bourbonism now so ferociously guarding every avenue to honorable distinction in Georgia.

None of the distinguished independents who have arrived at the Atlanta conference have yet arrived.

The Simon pure republican party of the state is represented by such men as Andrew Clark and A. E. Buck. They don't seem to buy stock in the new movement above par.

When you talk to them of such a coalition with independents they pull down the optic and inquire if any negroes have been elected by republicans in Georgia and elsewhere, and the connection of the republicans with such victories generally ceases with the counting of the ballots. They do not believe in rendering the republican organization in Georgia to take the charter of a hybrid association. If these independents are honest in their judgment, they are in error. The "society that 'bothered us'" must be put down in Georgia, let them join the republicans, who are already organized in opposition to democratic rule. If they help to win, they are entitled to reap part of the reward, but not all. These republicans do not see what they are to gain by being the subordinate followers of a set of men whose leader proclaims that he is a better democrat than the "Bourbons" are. As a movement in the confusion is the negro school. The negroes are becoming educated in Georgia, and are no longer blinded by the gauzy frauds which so long deceived them. They have eighty or ninety thousand votes in Georgia, and yet here are two factions of a party that claims the allegiance of them all, maturing plans to obtain their votes, and, with a few bold strokes, attempting to turn the United States circuit court against its jurisdiction and its order is void. A writ of habeas corpus must be granted unless the parties are willing that an order of discharge be entered without further proceedings. Opinion by Chief Justice Waite.

THE PRISONERS RELEASED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., January 23.—P. W. Rowland, probate judge, and County Commissioners Germany and Thultz, of Chambers county, were released from prison to-day pursuant to the decision of the United States supreme court, the substance of which was telegraphed from Washington.

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Such a disposition of favor can but have a chilling effect upon the republicans who refuse to "coalesce" and must alienate a large part of the intelligent negro vote.

The result is interesting, not to say perplexing. The careful calculation of the next vote of Georgia, which has been going the rounds of the press, has taken the republican strength as a unit to be increased by thirty or forty thousand independent votes to victorious strength. This scheme has already suffered a world dislocation.

While we are only going along in Georgia, the political fate of the commonwealth is being arranged in Washington by half a dozen able politicians.

In this oligarchy I do not find Governor Bullock. As his recent interview indicated, he sees through the whole thing very clearly. But there is one subject on which he is very ignorant, and that is politics. Both in the Chicago and New York conventions he was a leading spirit. He is in Washington now as the chairman of a committee from the congressional committees and urge the necessity of strict tariff regulations. The governor thinks the relief most desired by the people is a lightening of the burdens now imposed by the federal revenue system. His committee had a meeting last night, and its views will be forcibly represented to congress.

The heathen philosopher, Colonel Robert Ingersoll, has been holding elegant receptions every Sunday night during the session. He entertains like a lord, and his house has been crowded with the elite of Washington society past several Sunday nights. He has reformed, however, to some extent, for he will hereafter have his convivialities on Saturday nights.

His New Mexican mines are paying so well that he has taken a rest from his lucrative profession of blasphemy.

### IN CONGRESS.

A Day of Eulogy Over the Late Senator Berard.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Senator Anthony submitted resolutions of respect for the memory of the late Senator Berard; also a resolution that as a mark of additional respect the Senate adjourned.

Eulogies were pronounced by Anthony, Hale, Aldrich, Hanson, Maxey, Edmund, Hawley, Harrison, Jones, of Florida, and Hale, after which the resolution was

unanimously adopted and the senate adjourned.

### THE HOUSE.

Thursday evening is set apart for general debate only.

The speaker as the regular order proceeded to call the states, and a number of bills were introduced and referred.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Clements, of Georgia, to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people; by Mr. W. H. Smith, of South Carolina, to prohibit Chinese immigration; by Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, to amend the national bank act to establish a national currency. This is identical with the bill introduced by Mr. Gibson on the 13th ultimo and entitled "a bill to reduce taxation and establish a uniform currency." By Mr. King, of Louisiana, to stop the Ashton Diamond Island and Marenge creation of Mississippi. Messrs. Moore, of Anderson, of South Carolina, providing for the deficiency in the appropriation for defraying the expenses of the Yorktown celebration.

Mr. Warner, of Tennessee—To reduce the salaries of heads of departments. It fixes the salaries as follows: President, \$30,000; members of congress \$4,000; heads of departments, \$1,000; chief justice of the United States supreme court, \$9,000; and associate justices \$6,000.

Mr. Cox, of New York—Calling on the president for all the correspondence with the British government on file in the state department in reference to the case of D. H. O'Connor, a citizen of the United States, and imprisoned in Ireland.

The call of states was concluded.

John C. Calhoun's committee on foreign affairs, reported back the resolution that the president be requested to obtain from the British government a list of all American citizens naturalized or native-born under arrest or imprisonment by authority of said government with a statement of the causes of such arrest or imprisonment, and especially of such citizens as may have been thus arrested and detained.

Mr. Porter's bill to provide for the trial of persons accused of treason, espionage, or sedition.

Mr. Prewett, of Massachusetts—A bill to make the habeas corpus in Ireland and not incompatible with public interests; that he communicate such information as he receives, together with all correspondence on file in the department of state relating to any existing arrest or imprisonment of citizens as aforesaid.

Before action could be taken upon the resolution 3 o'clock arrived, and the house suspended its consideration and proceeded as a special order to the delivery of eulogies upon the late Senator Berard.

Eulogies were delivered by Chace and Spooner, and R. L. Browne, of Indiana; Rice, of Massachusetts; Henderson, of Illinois; and then at 4:15, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, the house adjourned.

Under call of states to-day there were 35 bills introduced and referred.

### THE SUPREME COURT.

The Decision of an Important Case from Alabama.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The United States supreme court to-day decided the case of the application of Peter M. Rowland et al., county commissioners of Chambers county, Alabama, for a writ of habeas corpus to secure the release of the county commissioners of Chambers county, who had been fined and imprisoned by order of the United States circuit court for alleged contempt in refusing and neglecting to collect the special tax which said court had ordered for the purpose of satiating the demands of the county commissioners to the permanent writ of mandamus issued by the republicans in their respective counties.

It is the opinion of the court that if they are to gain by being the subordinate followers of a set of men whose leader proclaims that he is a better democrat than the "Bourbons" are. As a movement in the confusion is the negro school.

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### IN CONGRESS.

#### A Noble Proposition.

BIRMINGHAM, January 23.—Enoch Pratt, one of the solid business men of this city, and president of the National farmers and planters' bank has formally proposed to the mayor and city council to establish a free library and reading room for the use of the public, to be known as the Pratt Free Library. Both in the Chicago and New York conventions he was a leading spirit. He is in Washington now as the chairman of a committee from the congressional committees and urge the necessity of strict tariff regulations. The governor thinks the relief most desired by the people is a lightening of the burdens now imposed by the federal revenue system. His committee had a meeting last night, and its views will be forcibly represented to congress.

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### IN CONGRESS.

#### The Indictment of Sessions.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 23.—Judge Westbrook has granted the motion in behalf of Loren B. Sessions to transfer the indictment for bribery from the Albany sessions to the Albany oyer and term for the trial.

A Vacant Vice-Chancellor.

BOSTON, January 23.—Burlington Smith, the American vice-chancellor, died suddenly of heart disease.

## THE DAY IN COURT.

### THE CLOSING SPEECH OF THE TRIAL IN PROGRESS.

Judge Porter Enters upon His Closing Argument—A Graph & Delination of Events Before and Leading up to the Crime—The Interruptions of the Prisoner-Gossep, Etc.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Guiteau, as usual, had the opening speech for the day, in the course of which he served the following notice upon Judge Porter: "Now, in regard to Judge Porter, I want to say, as he is to have the closing of the case, if he attempts to mislead the court or jury I and my counsel will stop him. He came upon this case under a misapprehension on the part of General Arthur, otherwise he would not be in the case."

Judge Porter turned his attention to the prisoner, and proceeded to depict his character. A beggar, hypocrite, robber and swindler—a lawyer who never won a cause. No court, no jury failed to see in him a dishonest rogue, and such men cannot win causes. He has left his trail of infamy in a hundred directions—a man who, as a lawyer, had such notions of morality that when he had taken debts to collect, and collected them by dogging the debtor, he held them against his clients; a man who was capable of blasting the name of the wife of his client, a man who when he tired of this woman cast her off; a man who, pretending to be a Christian and a believer in the Bible, looked in the book and read, then shall not commit adultery, and then went out and deliberately committed adultery with street-walkers. A man who pushed himself into the ranks of the Christians, and paid a heavy price for it.

Judge Porter briefly recited the scenes of disorder, abuse and slander to which every one upon the case had for two months been subjected. "And yet," he said "of the three speeches which have been made by the defense, I will do the prisoner the justice to say that his was the least objectionable." After sketching the circumstances leading up to the crime, and painting with fervid language the damning wickedness of its execution, Judge Porter turned his attention to the prisoner, and proceeded to depict his character. A beggar, hypocrite, robber and swindler—a lawyer who never won a cause. No court, no jury failed to see in him a dishonest rogue, and such men cannot win causes. He has left his trail of infamy in a hundred directions—a man who, as a lawyer, had such notions of morality that when he had taken debts to collect, and collected them by dogging the debtor, he held them against his clients; a man who was capable of blasting the name of the wife of his client, a man who when he tired of this woman cast her off; a man who, pretending to be a Christian and a believer in the Bible, looked in the book and read, then shall not commit adultery, and then went out and deliberately committed adultery with street-walkers. A man who pushed himself into the ranks of the Christians, and paid a heavy price for it.

Judge Porter's bodily weakness was plain to every one, and he could scarcely be heard except by the jury and those immediately around him. "Thus far," he said, "the trial has practically been conducted by the prisoner and Scoville. Every one has been denounced at their will, and even now I am informed that I will be interrupted by them both."

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# THE CONSTITUTION,

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THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 24, 1882.

The story of the orange is retold to-day. Verily, Florida is more than the land of promise.

The high water mark of 1847 at Nashville may now retire from the discussion. It has been surpassed.

The administration lost its character in Virginia, and is now ready for intimations of patriots in other states.

ESTHETIC boorishness now promises to support the current drawing-room of flap-doodle. The American climate was too much for Lady Wilde's knee-breeched son.

HON. CLARKSON N. POTTER is dead. He was long a prominent figure in New York, and will be remembered especially as the author of the resolutions for an inquiry into the validity of Mr. Hayes's title to the presidency.

CONSOLATION purse has been presented to the French academy of sciences by M. Duran, to be adjudged in 1885 to the author of a work giving the most exhaustive diagnosis of indications of death and means to prevent premature burial.

BUFFALO has been agitated over the alleged desire of Dr. Hotchkiss, a dying Baptist preacher, to have the services of a Catholic clergyman. The whole sensation seems to have originated in the mistaken zeal of a servant maid, strengthened by some remarks of the demented wife of the dying man.

## AN INVESTIGATION NEEDED.

There never was a better subject for an official investigation than the fire that destroyed a large property between the station house where men are on duty at all hours, and the union depot from which a passenger train had been started just before the flames burst forth. In such a locality some one was certainly to blame for letting the fire get beyond control in the building where it originated before an alarm was sounded; and as the air was damp and comparatively still, negligence of some kind was necessary to let the fire jump about at random, licking up adjacent buildings and crossing streets to renew the work of destruction inside of brick walls and under almost fire-proof roofs. There was bad conduct somewhere—want of organization and efficiency in some branch of the service, and the people want to know who was not and who was at fault. The city council should sift the matter to the bottom; witnesses should be summoned and every other means of information exhausted to ascertain the whole truth. The city barely escaped a conflagration of paralyzing proportions, and the people desire to know, first of all, whether they are still exposed to destruction, or whether the negligence of Saturday morning was sporadic. The needs and deficiencies of the police force, of the fire department, and of the water supply, whether internal or external, should be laid bare, and justice done alike to the people and to the departments that are now open to criticism. If the police did their whole duty both at and after the fire, the fact must be established beyond all unkind remark; if the firemen exhausted all their powers, they are entitled to the thanks of the city for skill and judgment, as well as for bravery and endurance; if the water board was prompt and ample, the water board is entitled to a vindication that cannot reasonably be questioned. But if in any one of these cases, there was negligence, now is the time to spread the truth before an earnest and very anxious people. To let such a disaster pass from public mind without ascertaining what made it possible, would deprive us of the only good that we could possibly gain from it. The spirit of poor Wakeham and the troubles of homeless business men, and the wants of men suddenly thrown out of employment, add emphasis to the demand for a searching investigation, and the city council surely cannot assign any of its members to work of greater importance.

## MR. DAVIS AND THE SOUTH.

A telegram from New Orleans states that Mr. Jefferson Davis was present at the reunion of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia, and made a speech in which, to quote from the dispatch in question, he said "the cause is not lost, but only sleeping." Now, there are men, living and dead, whose connection with the late war is both historic and heroic, but Mr. Davis's connection with the cause is historic merely. His restless petulance and his ridiculous rhetoric do not command him to the admiration of those who from first to last were as true to the confederacy and who, to-day, are as true to its memories as Mr. Davis can possibly be. He had an opportunity to become the one figure around which all these memories would gather and cluster, but he has lost no opportunity to destroy the grace and harmony of his position. He is no longer the central figure, and he no longer has the authority to represent anybody or anything save his own spleenetic passions. The attitude of Mr. Davis since the surrender has been in such decided contrast to that of General Lee up to the day of his death that it is in the nature of an insult to the memory of the real southern leader who surrendered in good faith and advised the soldiers and people who loved him to make the most of it.

When General Lee retired to his Virginia home he carried with him the courage and virtues of a real hero. Every word he uttered was in favor of pacification, and all his aspirations were in the directions of healing the wounds made by the war; and so perfect was

his integrity, so noble his character, that the bolded charlatans and professed of sentimentalism never accused him of inconsistency.

The attitude of Mr. Davis might have been quite as admirable, but, instead of following the example of General Lee, he has chosen to display the temper of a disappointed politician. When he says that "the cause is not lost, but only sleeping," he utters what every sensible southern man knows to be the veriest bosh. Mr. Davis should either put himself in sympathy with the south of to-day, or he should hold his peace. There have been elaborate efforts made by so-called statesmen to cover up the real cause of the war, but there is not a man of common sense in the south to-day who is not aware of the fact that there would have been no war if there had been no slavery; and if Mr. Davis or anybody else dreams that slavery is to be, or can be revived, he is, indeed, demented. If the cause to which he alludes is the cause of constitutional liberty, we can say to him that the people of the south have just as much constitutional liberty as they had before the war. With slavery out of the way Georgia has no more interest in the dogma of state sovereignty than Massachusetts, perhaps not so much. We have no doubt Mr. Davis believes the south is in chains, but everybody else knows that she is freer and more prosperous in all directions than when slavery was a part of her environment.

The Macon Telegraph, heretofore a very staid and sober old girl in her make-up and appearance, joined the asthetic movement Sunday by going to church in a brand new dress and bonnet. She looks really young and pretty, and with Lamar to keep her supplied with lilies, and Edwards to hold her sunflowers, she appears to have a sprightly career in the country, and she goes forth with the blessing of THE CONSTITUTION.

OSCAR WILDE complains that the Philadelphia esthetes are cold. Is it part of Oscar's programme to feel of his audiences?

GENERAL GARTRELL still refrains from formulating an address to the public. One week from today, it will probably be too late.

The office-holding republicans have been in Washington during the past week consulting with the excellent no administration. In these consultations, as in the Markham house causes, the colored element is treated to a seat on the back steps with cold-shoulder lunch.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, which bought and pretended to translate a number of stolen private dispatches, is now making a terrible fuss over the fact that some one has stolen a private dispatch sent by Editor Reid to Colonel Johnny Hay. There are a good many ups and downs in this world.

EDITOR MOORE, of Augusta, will send his eleven-pound seal ring to the Macon art exhibition. The directors of the show have kindly agreed to pay the freight both ways.

The best "surplus fund" the managers of the finances of Atlanta could show would be a system of water works equal to any emergency. We have endeavored to drop this hint at a hot spot, so that those interested can hear it size.

EDITOR MARTIN, of the Rome Courier, is evidently of the opinion that Dr. Felton has burned a hole in his political blanket. It was a cold day when the Markham house causes was held, and no doubt the doctor was sitting too close to the fire.

MR. VENOR appears to be inclined to meddle with our climate again.

An election day in Mississippi is worth a quarter of a million of votes to the republican party.

The mistake that the coalitionists and their sympathizers seem determined to make consists in picking out some particular statesmen and endeavoring to hold the democratic party of Georgia responsible for him. This adds greatly to the natural humor of the situation. The democratic party of Georgia is a bigger man than all its statesmen put together. In other words, it is the great organized independent democratic party of the empire state of the sweet sunny south, and it wants no prouder title.

WHEN IT comes down to business, Editor Waterman, of the Athens Banner, will blow his bugle-horn, and fall in with the regular democratic procession. We trust he may be able to bring Emory Speer with him.

THERE is a warm place by the fire that burns upon the democratic hearth for all genuine independent democrats. If all the spare beds are taken up, they can sleep with the children.

"HAPPILY," says the NEW YORK HERALD, "this country has sent Mr. Blaine into retirement and has freed itself from its own old man of the sea, and we wish England a similar good riddance of the bad government of Mr. Gladstone." In other words, the Hon. Charles J. Guiteau, a practicing stalwart republican, having been the means of sending Mr. Blaine into retirement, the esteemed Herald would be glad to see England get rid of Gladstone in a similar manner. Assuming the existence of an English Guiteau, whom would he have to assassinate in order to get rid of Gladstone? We are of the opinion, however, that the Herald does injustice to a good many people when it confuses Guiteau with "this country." The hand that assassinated President Garfield sent Mr. Blaine into retirement. Such loose language as we have quoted from the Herald is calculated to give the average Englishman some sort of an excuse for his involved ideas about affairs in the American republic.

## PERSONAL.

JOHN LINNELL, the artist, died in London yesterday.

EX-SECRETARY BLAINE is ill and confined to his bed in Washington.

MRS. JENKINS, the sister of N. P. Willis, died in Boston yesterday.

HARRISON, the western boy preacher, is conducting a revival in Cincinnati.

The Commercial club of Boston gave a Postmaster-General James a dinner.

EDWARD STANWOOD, the new editor of the Boston Advertiser, is a relative by marriage of Mr. Blaine.

QUEEN VICTORIA will remain at Osborne for month, and then return to Windsor Castle and stay there a year.

SERGEANT WAGNER's body was carried to its grave in the first palatial car of its present pattern ever made by him.

JUDGE BARNUM, of Chicago, charged the new grand jury to look into gambling in general and "corners" in wheat in particular.

GENERAL FRANCIS A. WALKER, superintendent of the census, has been given a gold watch, chain and seal to be worn by him.

HOWARD JAMES B. ARNOLD, United States minister to China, has written that he will sail with his family from Liverpool on the 28th instant for home.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY will be Oscar Wilde's host in Boston. The bonds of union between Ireland and America are still strong, and his residence in Boston is a relief to the Irish.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL HOWE has ordered a fine vignette of Franklin to be engraved on the postmaster's seal and his own portrait, as has hitherto been the custom of new postmasters general.

GOVERNER GEAR, of IOWA, never put on any style while he lived at Des Moines, yet he told a friend he was retired from office last week that he was going home \$5,000 poorer than when he came to the capital.

DR. LORING is quite as anxious as General Le Duc ever was to become a member of the cabinet, and the old government to elevate the com-

monwealth of a generation, so that dignity is reached with ease.

GOVERNER LONG, four ex-governors and other prominent citizens of Massachusetts have invited Mahone and Riddicberger to visit Boston on Washington's birthday and speak on the subject of the Civil War.

GRANVILLE JAMES L. CHAMBERS, who is now in Florida, has bought an orange grove, and it is said that a party of capitalists are urging him to resign the presidency of Bowdoin college, Maine, and take charge of their property in Florida.

JOHN STACE, a soldier of the war of 1812, who died near Fredericksburg, Va., on Tuesday, aged eighty-five years, leaves two sons, twenty-eight grandchildren, forty-eight great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

ROBERT BROWN JR., writes that the "cause is not lost, but only sleeping," he utters what every sensible southern man knows to be the veriest bosh. Mr. Davis should either put himself in sympathy with the south of to-day, or he should hold his peace. There have been elaborate efforts made by so-called statesmen to cover up the real cause of the war, but there is not a man of common sense in the south to-day who is not aware of the fact that there would have been no war if there had been no slavery; and if Mr. Davis or anybody else dreams that slavery is to be, or can be revived, he is, indeed, demented. If the cause to which he alludes is the cause of constitutional liberty, we can say to him that the people of the south have just as much constitutional liberty as they had before the war. With slavery out of the way Georgia has no more interest in the dogma of state sovereignty than Massachusetts, perhaps not so much. We have no doubt Mr. Davis believes the south is in chains, but everybody else knows that she is freer and more prosperous in all directions than when slavery was a part of her environment.

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## OBSERVE THE ORANGE

AS IT HANGS LIKE AN APPLE OF GOLD IN GREEN FOLIAGE.

The Wealth Concealed in an Orange Grove and its Proximity to the Hand of any Man who will Be on it for it—Fact. Pictures for Those who are Inclined to Doubt.

LAKE HARVEY, Fla., January 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—"A man who owns a full-bearing grove of 1,000 trees, covering 20 acres of land, has a perfect independence for his wife, and for his children who live after him."

It is clearly within the province of any man of moderate means and energy to secure this great boon. The quality most needed for such a venture is patience. A man who wants an orange grove must make up his mind to wait ten years before he can realize the promise of his enterprise. As to the cost I submit some figures given me by Colonel Markham.

Said he: "A man should not start an orange grove and depend on making it support him while the trees are maturing. The orange region is not worth a cent for anything but oranges. A man may raise his vegetables, but he can do nothing with corn, grain, cotton or grass."

"What money would you say was required?"

"No man ought to start with over 500 trees unless he intends to live some one to help him. This is all he can afford to do, and this will make him independent for life when he gets it in full bearing. A modest investment, and one that could not fail to bring wealth and prosperity, would be this: Let him take \$1,000 and buy twenty acres of good orange land at \$50 an acre. Then let him get 500 young trees at 50 cents each. It would cost him 25 cents each to set them out, or say \$500 for the trees and planting. Then for \$1,000 he could build a pretty good house. This would represent \$2,500 outlay for his home and grove. To be safe make it \$3,000. Then he should have in cash \$500 to support his family for six years. In the fifth and sixth year he might hope to get some return from his grove, but he should not count on this as part of his support. All the revenue from the grove for the first five or six years should be devoted to putting out new trees and in fertilizing and improving his place. With what vegetables he could raise, and poultry, etc., he ought to keep his family very well on the \$1,000 a year. He might supplement this by working at a profession or trade when able, but he would need all his cash. This would make \$8,000 for his investment and \$6,000 for his expenses, or \$2,000 in all. Now add \$1,000 for excursions, and make the total \$10,000. This is as little as any man ought to start with, and feel certain of getting through."

"But," continued Colonel Markham, "see what he would have when he got through. He would have five hundred trees in bearing and good for \$2,000 income for the seventh year and a steady increase until it reached \$4,000 from the five hundred trees. But these five hundred trees would only occupy about eight acres of his twenty. In the meantime he should have set out, say one hundred new trees a year, (at seventy trees to the acre, the trees twenty-six feet apart) until on seventeen acres of his twenty he had one thousand trees ranging from seven years to twenty-five years. This property would then be worth \$25,000 at least. In three years or ten years from starting it would be worth probably \$10,000, and would increase in value every year."

"What would it represent?"

"It would represent ten years work and an investment of \$10,000. Half of this would be invested the first year, the other \$5,000 would be used during the first six years as needed. This expenditure might be decreased by an active man, and the result might be bettered by a shrewd one. But I put the figures at a fair average, and even at this I do not think \$10,000 or ten years time could be put anywhere that it would pay better, or more certainly."

Colonel Markham's caution against a man without capital taking an orange grove is a wise one. From the first day of planting the trees need cultivation from the day they are planted as long as they bear. A great many men with only capital enough to buy the ground and put out their trees have settled in Florida and wasted two or three years only to see their trees die and themselves return to the homes they left. They were misled by the idea that they could scratch the soil and it would laugh a harvest, and live like princes by hunting and fishing. Of course failure has overtaken all such people. A number of poor men who are carpenters or mechanics, have built up fine properties by living cheaply and sticking out a few orange trees whenever they had a surplus dollar. There is plenty of work for almost any working man in Florida, and every orange tree he brings in is worth from \$100 to \$100, and will give him from \$5 to \$100 a year. As they cost only 50 cents for three-year-old seedlings and hard working, economical mechanic ought to put out fifty or a hundred a year.

It submits for the use of such men an estimate of the cost of bringing up a small farm. It is said to be fair and based upon actual experience. I think the estimate of the yield is too large, but the price put for the oranges (one cent each) is certainly low. It will be noticed that the estimate allows nothing for the support of the proprietor and his family. This must be provided by his wages as a mechanic or by work in some other field.

This estimate calls for the very highest culture, and supposes that the owner shall hire all the work done.

Take an average acre of your land, and the cost of starting will be—

Cutting down and removing trees..... \$15.00  
Taking out stumps..... 15.00  
Grazing, when needed..... 15.00  
Ploughing..... 3.00  
Fencing not over..... 25.00

One hundred trees, four years old, and one..... 75.00  
Setting stakes and planting..... 7.50  
Fertilizer, when planted..... 2.50

515.00

This sum has been completed by December 1, and nothing need be done to the trees until March, when the cultivation begins, which is kept up till October.

Your total outlay for the first five years, including start and land, will not exceed \$500; and at the end of the five years your acre of trees is worth from \$1,000 to \$1,500. You have also received more for the crop during the last three years of the five than the total outlay. This is not a bad showing; but the large profits in the business are but just commencing.

The total expense, including fertilizer, to take this 100 trees through ten years, is here shown with the yield:

	YIELD PER TREE
First year.	\$28
Second year.	34
Third year.	45
Fourth year.	51
Fifth year.	57
Sixth year.	61
Seventh year.	65
Eighth year.	71
Ninth year.	76
Tenth year.	86

Add 15% cost of starting.

Add 10% say, for land, and we have—

\$833 as the cost of our trees and acre of land for ten years, which makes them four teen years old.

The yield of 442,500 oranges we will call worth one cent each, net, which is low, and our receipts have been \$4,425, or \$3,600 more than the outlay and we have a piece of property that is worth at least \$10,000, for it is producing \$1,000 yearly, net, and will continue to increase in yield for years to come.

The following is a suggestion from Major Marks as to how a man can support himself while his grove is setting to a proper head. It is a varied suggestion:

"Plant vegetables, plant cassava, plant arrowroot, raise melons, split rails at \$1.00 per hundred, build cabins for your neighbors at \$1.50 per day, raise chickens, catch fish and eat them, make fertilizers,

shoot alligators in lake Kissimine and sell their hides, hire out to your neighbors at \$20.00 per month and work your own place at night, sell lands, swap houses, work on some one of the railroads, put up saw mills, cut and haul posts and stakes, plant nursery trees, flowers, etc. You can't starve. Fish are for the taking, and sweet potatoes are indigenous to the soil. We have 8,000 people in Orange county and only (3) three paupers, and we have never seen a beggar in the county."

MAKING UP THE BIG GROVES.

THE GIANT RAFT. Part Eight Hundred Leagues on the River. Translated from the French by J. Gordon. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Atlanta: Walden & Stowe. Price \$2.

This is a revised edition of a book which has become a standard work. The volume is the outgrowth and expansion of a lecture, and the didactic form and manner of the lecture have been designately retained.

MEMOIRS OF COUNT MIOU DE MELITO, Nunista, Ambassador, Counsellor of State, Envoy Extraordinary of France to the Year 1793. Edited by General Fleischmann. From the French by Mrs. Caswell Hoey and Mrs. John Little. With Notes and Index, prepared especially for an American Edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Atlanta: Walden & Stowe. Price \$2.

The recollections of Count Miou are of considerable interest to those who are either casual or special students of the period marked by the great French revolution, and even those who are not interested in the study of history will find it entertaining.

RALEIGH. His Exploits and Voyages. By George Washington. Boston: Lee & Richard.

It is hardly too much to say that a more interesting biography than this was never written. The style is the perfection of ease and simplicity, and there is no evidence that the entire volume from beginning to end is not a labor of love. There is no more engaging figure in history than this chivalrous lover of the good Queen Bess—this knightly fop, who was familiar with Shakespeare, intimate with Lord Bacon, and whose story belongs to the most brilliant period of English literature. If he was a fop, he was also a gallant soldier, a fearless sailor, an accomplished scholar and a brilliant poet. His career is strongly tinged with romance, and of this fact Mr. Tocke has written a series of "Heroes of History" by the same writer.

THE LETTERS OF CHARLES DICKENS. Edited by His Sister-in-Law and His Eldest Daughter. Vol. III. 1856 to 1870. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Atlanta: Walden & Stowe. Price \$10.

It is impossible to read these letters, now that the early manner and methods of Dickens have somewhat lost their savor, without discovering in their style the secret that will eventually sap the popularity of all his books save one. There is something grotesque in the exaggerated cordiality with which he treats his correspondents, but at times the impression it leaves is painful. It is perhaps impossible to point to another collection of private letters in which this exaggeration is so manifestly carried out.

OFFICE HALLAND. calabashed Tom Turner upon the charge of larceny, last night.

A lot of butter was stolen from Dickey, Fain & Co. on Broad Street, last night.

The city council will soon be asked to extend the fire limits down Marietta street.

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**CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.**  
Does the water in your town or city need Filtering? If so, go at once to McBride & Co's and secure right to manufacture the "GateCity Stone Water Filter." Without a doubt it is the best Filterer in the world. Every Druggist and Liquor Dealer must have one.  
Jan 16d above we're ton col.

**COTTON AND WEATHER.**

Cotton, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6 11/16d; in New York, at 11 15/16d; in Atlanta at 11 1/2c.

**Weather.**

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, partly cloudy weather, light rains, slight fall by falling barometer, no decided change in temperature, northerly to southerly winds.

**DAILY WEATHER REPORT.**

OBSEVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, January 23, 10:31, P. M. (All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.)

NAME OF TATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.50 37	52 N. W.	.00 Fresh	.00 Clear.		
Augusta	30.55 40	52 N. W.	.00 Light	.00 Clear.		
Palmer	30.55 40	52 N. E.	.00	.00		
Bethelton	30.55 40	52 N. E.	.00	.00		
Inman	30.55 40	49 N. E.	.00	.00		
Kings West.	30.55 40	49 N. E.	.00	.00		
McGill	30.55 40	49 N. E.	.00	.00		
Montgomery	30.55 40	49 N. E.	.00	.00		
Port Tads.	30.55 40	52 N. E.	.00	.00		
Pensacola	30.55 40	52 N. E.	.00	.00		
Savannah	30.55 40	52 N. E.	.00	.00		

NOTE.—Forces of Wind: Light, 0 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 2 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 5 to 10, inclusive; Brist, 10 to 20, inclusive; High, 20 to 30, inclusive.

**Local Weather Report.**

ATLANTA, G. A., January 23, 1882.

TIME.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND.	Rainfall.	Weather.
7:31 a. m.	30.51 35	18 N. W.	.00 Fresh	.00 Clear.		
10:30 p. m.	30.55 36	52 N. W.	.00 Fresh	.00 Clear.		
2:30 a. m.	30.55 36	52 N. W.	.00 Gentle	.00		
5:31 a. m.	30.55 36	36 N. W.	.00 Gentle	.00		
7:31 a. m.	30.55 37	52 N. W.	.00 Fresh	.00		

Mean daily bar. 30.55 36 Maximum ther. 44.8 Mean daily ther. 36.7 Minimum ther. 27.5 Mean daily humid. 48.7 Total rainfall .00

**H. HALL.**

Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.



For superior quality of SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES in Gold, Silver, and Steel, you will find the place at No. 5 Whitehall street. Be induced to pay high prices for inferior goods. I guarantee a perfect fit of every pair I sell and to keep the very low price. I will give a full refund, guarantee every pair to give satisfaction for four years, give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

A. F. PICKERT.

Wholesale and Retail Jeweler,  
Sandiford & Son we wa.

**Supremacy.**

That's the word, has been applied to John Keely's mercantile position for a long time, and he is determined to retain it. His last grand surprising reduction in prices guarantees him the fine run of trade. In fact, his store was overrun yesterday. He shows all kinds of goods, and is perfectly pleased with spring goods already. The captain always stands ready with the cash to take advantage of circumstances, and whenever real bargains are being offered in the market, he is the first to buy of winter goods is being sold off regardless of value. He says that as a matter of caution, whenever anybody is giving "bait" in the way of calicoes, or dresses, etc., it is better to buy them up, and then to go elsewhere for the purpose of filling out the bill needed. He never offers "bait." He always sells what he gives away, and in this way he makes a profit, and particularly at this season of the year, when desirous of closing up the retiring season's trade, and getting rid of the residue of goods belonging to the season. Now, he is doing a great service to the public by getting the benefit of that extraordinary energy, which is all the time awake, to purchase goods below their market value. Call and see the captain's fine stock, and notice the low prices which rule.

To W. S. Wilson & Co. to buy Lime. They are sole agents of the celebrated Gatoosa Lime.

9:30 Jan 22 sun-tues-fri

We will temporarily occupy the first floor over Cohen & Selig's corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, where we will be pleased to meet our friends.

JAN 21 22 BENJAMIN BROS. & CO.

To Our Friends and Customers.

The Constitution has been entirely consumed, and we have been unable to give you orders prompt attention. We will, during the coming week open in a new building and occupy same until our old building can be repaired. We will be open to receive orders of books by February 1st, and during the interim beg to assure you of our continued services. Thanking you for your past tongue and soliciting your future trade, truly yours, WELLSHOUSE & SONS.

JAN 21 22

Side by Side.

A most remarkable cure for dyspepsia "Well's Health Remover." The greatest tonic, best remedies, and Liver Remedy known. St. Druggists' Depot, Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta.

Local Notes

—One of the most complete houses in Atlanta is being put up at present, and we are pleased to inform you that we have given it to our friends and customers. The loss will be ours. We do not ask anything from our creditors but time to get paid, and we will pay them when we are able.

We prefer to remit to our friends and customers that no drafts be drawn on us in present. We ask our friends who owe us to remit amounts due us at once, and thus enable us to pay our debts. We have made arrangements for an immediate payment of our debts, and will be prepared to meet our creditors and friends, and with thanks for past favors, we are respectfully, etc.

JOHN STEPHENS & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, ATLANTA, January 23, 1882.

Gladie Walnuts, Everlast Taffy.

Any other Candies made to-day at PHILIPS Candy Kitchen.

JAN 24 alt 8th

Notice.

We have removed to corner Hunter and Pryor, opposite new court house, and will be pleased to see our friends and customers.

JAN 24 alt 8th WELLSHOUSE & SONS.

Only ten cents we mean Penny to night.

To Our Customers on Creditors.

On last Friday night our entire stock of goods was destroyed by fire (originally in brick & candy factory) and we saved our money and had care partially insured in good companies. The loss will be ours. We do not ask anything from our creditors but time to get paid, and we will pay them when we are able.

We prefer to remit to our friends and customers that no drafts be drawn on us in present. We ask our friends who owe us to remit amounts due us at once, and thus enable us to pay our debts. We have made arrangements for an immediate payment of our debts, and will be prepared to meet our creditors and friends, and with thanks for past favors, we are respectfully, etc.

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Gladie Walnuts, Everlast Taffy.

Any other Candies made to-day at PHILIPS Candy Kitchen.

JAN 24 alt 8th

Notice.

Our place of business having been destroyed by the recent fire, we have been compelled to remove our office to the basement of Dodd's building.

We have made arrangements for an immediate payment of our debts, and will be prepared to meet our creditors and friends, and with thanks for past favors, we are respectfully, etc.

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